after its failure with F&M vaccine and financial losses and loss of precious livestock all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. NDDB is not in the process of import of rinderpest vaccine. It is also not correct to say that FMD vaccine resulted in failure causing financial loss and loss of precious livestock all over the country.

Rediscovery of Green Manuring by Punjab Agricultural University

982. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether PAU have claimed to rediscover green manuring and if so, the details of the new findings and how these differ from this well-known technology which is widely practised in India and abroad as appeared in 'the Indian Express' of October 17, 1988; and

(b) whether this new technology has been fieldtested in Punjab and if so, the details thereof indicating whether results of grain found in Punjab Agricultural University Labs are also achieved in private farmers' fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, the Punjab Agricultural University scientists have developed and standardized technology of green manuring for rice grown in rice-wheat crop rotation. The essential features of the technology include:

*'*Dhaincha*' being a legumjnous crop-*nosa*) for about 50 days immediately after harvesting the wheat crop when the fields are fallow.

*incorporating the entire *'Dhainch'* crop in the soil with a disc plough only a day before transplanting the rice crop.

*'Dhaincha' being a leguminous crop fixes atmospheric nitrogen and makes it slowly available to the next rice crop.

*It has been shown that with the above practice the farmer can save about 60 kg. N/ha. Thus he has to apply only 60 kg nitrogen/ha. through chemical fertilizers to rice instead of the recommended dose of 120 kg. N/ha.

(b) The results of above studies have been tested and confirmed in the cultivators' fields. The above recommendations have also been included in the 'Package of Practices' for Kharif crops by Punjab Agricultural University for adoption by the farmers.

Technology of Pepsico

983. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Agro-Voltas wanted to upgrade the technology they had in fruit and vegetable processing and were looking for a foreign technology;

(b) whether Pepsico have technology in horticulture and fruit and vegetable processing; and

(c) where does Pepsico operates a fruit and vegetable processing plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pepsico in its plant in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, manufactures several varieties of orange and lime juice concentrates In the United States of

America, Pepsico has the largest aseptic packaging plant for concentrated fruit juice.

Progress of Vijayanagar Steel Plant

984. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant was laid by the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1971, and despite an expenditure running into crores of rupees, nothing further has been done; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After the foundation stone was laid, land for the proposed plant has also been acquired and some preparatory work undertaken. However, due to a severe constraint for resources, it has not been possible for any substantive steps to be taken so far for setting up this project.

Production of 'SAGO'

985. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dirty and unhygienic way of producing 'Sago'; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in order to save the people from this dirty and unhygienic product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Sago from tapioca is being manufactured in the cottage and small sector in the country based on traditional technology. It has always been the Government's policy to encourage the modernisation of the industries which include Sago industry also, to make it more economical with better quality. Research Institutions in India are working for the improvement of the process in the manufacture of Sago.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

986. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष की शुरूआत से अक्तूबर, 1988 तक खाद्य तेल, गेहूं, चावल, वनस्पति घी और चीनी जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में लगातार वृद्धि होती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 अक्तूबर, 1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार खुले बाजार में इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) मूल्यों में इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए इस अवधि के दौरान क्या-क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए है तथा उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितनी नयी उचित दर दुकानें खोली गयी है और ऐसी दुकानों द्वारा खुले बाजार मे आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों से कम मूल्यों पर कुल कितनी लागत की वस्तुएं बेची गयीं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०एल० बैठा) : (क) अक्तूबर, 1988 को समाप्त गत सात महीनों (अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1988) के दौरान चुनी वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्यों सूचकांकों में मिश्रित रूख रहा । कुछ वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्य सूचकाकों मे वृद्धि हुई है, कुछक में कमी हुई है और कुछ के स्थिर रहे हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण दिया गया है, जिसमें अक्तूबर, 1988 के पहले सप्ताह में चुने केंद्रों में चुनी वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्य दर्शाये गए हैं । [देखिए परिशिष्ट 148, अनुपत्र सं० 44]

(ग) 30-9-1988 तक प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार, 1988-89 के दौरान 2697 उचित दर की दुकानें